PILLSBURY & LEVINSON, LLP

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Plaintiff Crowley Maritime Corporation ("Crowley") hereby replies to the Counterclaim of Defendant Twin City Fire Insurance Company ("Twin City") as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 1 based on information and belief.
 - 2. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 2.

PARTIES

- 3. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 3.
- 4. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 4 based on information and belief.
- 5. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 5 based on information and belief.
- 6. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 6 based on information and belief.

COMPLAINTS

7. Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 7.

BACKGROUND FACTS

- 8. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 8, the Twin City Policy is attached to Crowley's Complaint as Exhibit B, and the Policy speaks for itself.
- 9. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 9, the Federal and Twin City Policies speak for themselves; however, under governing California law, a liability insurer is deemed to have waived or forfeited its right to enforce its policy's consent-to-settlement provisions where -- as here -- the insurer has no duty to defend, does not defend, and creates a conflict of interest by reserving its right to deny coverage. Furthermore, both defendant Federal Insurance Company ("Federal") and Twin City breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, among other things, failing to conduct an adequate investigation into the reasonableness of the proposed settlement of the underlying Franklin Fund Action, failing to give good faith consideration to the proposed settlement, and failing to consent to the

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proposed settlement. Under California law, Federal and Twin City -- by virtue of their having breached the implied covenant -- are not entitled to enforce their policies' consent provisions. Finally, Federal's deceptive conduct in misleading Crowley into believing that Federal "had no problem with consenting" to the proposed settlement, as well as Federal's other misconduct as alleged in Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the First Amended Complaint, give rise to a waiver or forfeiture or estoppel which prevents Federal from enforcing its Policy's consent provisions. On these bases, Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 9.

- 10 Crowley ADMITS the allegations in Paragraph 10.
- 11. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 11, Crowley ADMITS that it and the plaintiffs in the Franklin Fund Action held discussions in December 2006 concerning the possible settlement of that Action; ADMITS that those discussions culminated on or about March 19, 2007 in a "Stipulation And Agreement of Compromise, Settlement And Release" (the "Proposed Settlement") which speaks for itself; and ADMITS that the Insurers were first informed by Crowley about the Proposed Settlement on or about March 28, 2007. Except as admitted, Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 11.
- 12. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 12, Crowley ADMITS that it sent a letter to the Insurers on or about March 28, 2007, and that letter speaks for itself. Except as admitted, Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 12.
- 13. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 13, Crowley states that the March 2007 letter speaks for itself; otherwise, Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 13.
- 14. Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 14, and DENIES that it breached any contract with Twin City or the other two Insurers.

COUNTERCLAIM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 15. Responding to the allegations in Paragraph 15, Crowley ADMITS or DENIES the allegations incorporated by reference in Paragraph 15 as set forth above in its Reply to Paragraphs 1 through 14.
 - 16. Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 16.
 - 17. Crowley DENIES the allegations in Paragraph 17.

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(Waiver or Forfeiture of Policy's Consent Provisions)

3. Twin City's Counterclaim against Crowley is barred, in whole or in part, by its waiver or forfeiture of its Policy's consent-to-settlement provisions; such waiver or forfeiture arose as a matter of law due to the circumstances (1) that neither Twin City nor the other two Insurers had any duty to defend the Franklin Fund Action; (2) that neither Twin City nor the other two Insurers actually defended that Action; and (3) that both Twin City and the other two Insurers fully reserved their rights to deny coverage for the Franklin Fund Action. Under such

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